

Mr. Gladstone made the opening speech of his Midlothian campaign last night at Edinburgh before an exceptionally representative audience. It is not claiming too much to say that it is one of the ablest of his life, a most extraordinary evidence of the commanding abilities that make him first among living English speaking men. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of his position and a thoroughly analytical criticism of the positions of his three antagonists, Salisbury, Hartington and Chamberlain. The issue, he says, is one of self-government or coercion for Ireland. The policy of the Tories is one of special repressive criminal legislation for Ireland to the exclusion of Great Britain. To this he is opposed, because centuries of trial and test have proven it a miserable failure. Salisbury has denied this policy of coercion, but he proves it upon him from his own words and acts, and from the speech prepared by the Marquis of the Queen and delivered by her at the opening of Parliament. He was equally quick to answer Hartington and Chamberlain, who, although they have proposed many schemes, have not determined on one that is feasible or that would at all meet the demands of the Irish people for justice. They are all of them as chimerical as Matthew Arnold's suggestion of a parliament for each of the provinces. "Ireland," Mr. Gladstone exclaimed, "has not attained the primary purpose of civilized life, whereas, Scotland and England are well and happily governed." What a confession is this for the Prime Minister of England to make, and yet such a confession might have been made at any time within the century. All the rest of the world but England knew it, and it was this knowledge that brought about that unanimity of world-wide condemnation to which Mr. Gladstone alluded in his last speech in the House of Commons, and which, he said, had been repeated in one form or another by the leading organs of public opinion in America and the British Colonies, as well as in Europe. Self-government or coercion, he says, is the issue between him and his opponents, and he asks the British people to keep this steadily before them, and not be distracted by appeals for the consideration of the details of the bill. That is dead and is not to be resurrected. A new measure is to be presented, and that he pledges himself shall be as plain, explicit and direct as words can make the one purpose he has now in view, and the only one of securing to the Irish people "the primary purpose of a 'good life,' self government, a local parliament that will make for the peace and prosperity of Ireland and strengthen the empire. Reading this speech, so masterful for its strength of statement, its force of logic and its powers of argument it is impossible to see how it can even in degree be answered by either of his opponents. Buttressed about as he is by justice, fortified by truth and upheld by the plaudits of the civilized world, Mr. Gladstone is unanswerable and must achieve the victory for which anxious millions are waiting for the greatest blessing in life.

Our special from Louisville gives a very full resume of the evidence taken by the Presbytery in the Converse case. It is very sad to say, but it is nevertheless true, that Doctors Boggs and Daniel of this city are getting the reverend brother Converse into a corner. The evidence of J. L. Wilson as to the Moorely policy is very damaging and would of itself ruin the character of any man, especially a holy man of God, or set apart for the preaching of the word. What Col. Bennett H. Young has to say, mixed as it is in statement, is more damaging than direct testimony, though not as much as what Dr. Bracken and Dr. Kennedy say of the Christian Observer being regarded as reckless, maliciously incorrect, if not knowingly false, and where the editors' interests were concerned, as based on direct falsehood. If there is much more of such testimony as this offered the brother, and sisters of the Presbyterian Church will begin to reflect on Drs. Boggs and Daniels for not long ago bringing the wicked and sinful pair to trial. There is no knowing what evil influences their paper has encouraged, nor what damage it has done. Its example, as wholly unreliable, must, in all these years, have been very demoralizing, especially with the young.

It is quite true, as a gentleman remarked to an editor of the Louisville Times recently, that "in the last year or two the illiterate, coarse and common-place brainers, whose personal worth of the baseball field was absolutely of no moment whatever, have been elevated into stations of importance wholly beyond their deserts. The biographies of these fellows, many of whom cannot read, are written for the admiring gamins and baseball cranks. Their talk, their actions, their habits are chronicled with the greatest possible accuracy and detail. They are spoken of as 'the great pitcher,' 'the great catcher,' and so on, the same terms being used as would be applied to a benefactor of the human race." Is it not time to call a halt, to draw the line at "great" before it grates too harshly on the nerves of discriminating people?

SALISBURY AT LEEDS.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER SOUNDS THE KEY NOTE

Of His Campaign, and Attempts to Answer Mr. Gladstone's Arguments.

LEEDS, June 18.—Enormous crowds awaited the arrival of Lord Salisbury and cheered him loudly. The hall was packed, there being 5000 persons present. Fully double that number of tickets had been applied for. The audience passed away the time by singing the national anthem, "Auld Lang Syne," and various patriotic songs until Lord Salisbury appeared. Upon his arrival there was an outburst of vigorous cheering, and the crowd sang "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

LORD SALISBURY began his address by stating that in times of an appeal to the tribunal of the people there was a cause, with an antagonist to defend it, but now, said the speaker, we have a very living and vigorous antagonist defending a shadowy, immaterial, unsubstantial cause. There was a bill, but it is dead and has been abandoned by its own parents [laughter], and nothing has been proposed to replace it. We know little what an antagonist we are fighting, and our opponents are equally embarrassed. Instead of defending their proposal, they are reduced to attacking us by means of flagrant misrepresentations. [His.] One of these statements [Parliamentary] is supported by Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone [his]. That we championed the home rule bill until it was no longer expedient. For myself, I desire to say that I was always decidedly of the opinion that an Irish Legislature was impracticable, and that an attempt to establish one would be disastrous to England.

I never varied that opinion for a moment, nor ever said anything publicly or privately to justify them in thinking that I had, and I may say the same for the rest of my colleagues. The statement that the Cabinet had ever entertained a proposal to institute an Irish legislature is absolutely without any foundation. The statement that we had indicated such an opinion to any person whatever, whether Irish landowner or otherwise, is equally devoid of foundation. [Cheers.] I speak of what I know as fact, not only known to myself, but to fourteen other persons. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer, in supporting the statement, were speaking on a foundation of mere gossip for which they could have no authentic proof whatever. I do not know who the gossip was that misquoted Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, but I entreat them not to trust that gentleman for the future. [Laughter.] I assure them that we were never nearer the doctrine of an Irish legislature than we are to-day. Mr. Gladstone's manifest says that the question is simply "will you govern Ireland by coercion, or will you allow her to manage her own affairs?" It would require great ingenuity to pack a more desultory statement into fewer words. Nobody has proposed to

"GOVERN IRELAND BY COERCION." Here the speaker entered into an argument as to what constitutes coercion. He referred to the Kilmainham imprisonment as gigantic political coercion to an extent never before endured in this country. He hoped an English minister could never again go. He would not say that it was not justified, because he did not know upon what secret information Mr. Gladstone had acted. "We may say that criminal law is all coercion. If Mr. Gladstone is opposed to it we must presume that he sympathizes with crime and crime against which efforts are being made. [Cheers.] Our cure on which he denounces, was directed against robbery, murder, mutilation, terrorism and a system of organized intimidation which made life bitter to thousands of innocent persons. I wonder if he ever thought for a moment what following bodies of men in an anti-coercion Cabinet meant. All that we desire is that the law be sufficiently business-like and efficacious to carry out its own behests. Coercion means nothing else in our mouths, and to compare that with coercion that Mr. Gladstone exercised at Kilmainham is a mere juggle upon words.

WHO IS THIS IRELAND and what are her own affairs? It is Ireland that speaks with two voices, divided into two parts, not only physically, but as at last invincibly and bitterly, opposed to each other. To personify such an Ireland as she, is an attempt to mislead the country. England sympathized deeply and rightly with the efforts of Greece and Italy to obtain independence, but they were large bodies of men speaking with a single voice. But in Ireland you have from a quarter to a third of the whole population absolutely opposed to the residue upon this identical question. Their demands are supposed to be decisive. [Cheers.] You may say the majority should have its way, but let us apply that doctrine fairly. Ireland sends eighteen members to Parliament opposed to eighty-five in favor of home rule. You will find that eighteen bears a larger proportion to 108, the total number of members that Ireland returns, than eighty-five to 670, the total number of members of the House of Commons.

IF THE MAJORITY IS TO RULE why is the great majority of the kingdom not to govern over the wishes of the people? If the majority is not to govern, why should not the minority in Ireland be protected just as much as the majority in Ireland against the resolution of Great Britain. [Cheers.] The demand of one Mr. Gladstone calls a nation struggling for right, the other he speaks of as an imbecile few. What justice is there in that? You must not be deceived by the words "self government," which, in Ireland, means being governed by somebody who detests you; and you tell Ulster Loyalists, when you have fastened the manacles and chains of the National League around their legs and laid the rod of the law in their backs, that they are enjoying the inestimable benefits of self-government. [Laughter.] I heartily echo Mr. Gladstone's wish not to import religious bigotry into the conflict, but I am not prepared to treat the case of Ireland as a matter simply of bigotry. Catholics and Protestants

ROUGH ON THE CONVERSERS

SENATIONAL TESTIMONY IN THE GREAT CHURCH TRIAL.

The Reputation of the Reverend Brethren and Their Paper Anything but Good.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.) LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Both sides in the Converse trial appear to be working hard to push the case to an end as did the defense in the preliminary work to delay it. At least that's how it looks to a man on the back bench who is later and for revenue only. This morning the clerk for the first time managed to get through the minutes with but little interruption from the able attorney of the defense, and after an hour's wrangle on a technical point as to the form of interrogatories Mr. W. J. Wilson (not J. L. as telegraphed by mistake last night) resumed his testimony in regard to the Presbyterian Mutual Assurance policy which the Converse, it was claimed, had renewed for a sick man. The policy was that of Dr. Hilary Moore of Texas. Col. Bailey, attorney for the Converse, examined the witness on immaterial points at some length, when he was turned over to the prosecution. Boiled down, it was to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Moore had telegraphed the Converse brothers to pay his insurance for him, which they did, getting a receipt therefor. The policy run out or lapsed on account of non-payment, but the witness had renewed it after the receipt had been given. He had an idea that something might be wrong and asked to get the receipt back, but it had been sent to Texas, where the Converse lived. He asked for the telegram handed to him, but the Converse wouldn't give it up. A few days after this Moore died. The object was to prove that the Converse knew Mr. Moore was on his death-bed when they had the policy renewed, but when the questions got close to this point the usual confusion and wrangle ensued, and when quiet was restored the thread was lost. Mr. Wilson finally said he did not know whether they did or not.

THE REV. MR. DUNCAN, one of the party, became very much excited over the affair. He grew hot in the collar and asked the witness if he "had ever been used for lying," and went on to say that Mr. Moore's death was "a party to this infamous transaction." The question was asked out of order and Mr. Duncan censured the whole transaction and wished "the whole infamous affair," as he termed it, could be blotted from the memory of all. The witness was then dismissed.

DR. DANIEL, president of the assurance fund, called for Col. Bennett H. Young, president of the assurance fund, as the next witness. He was asked if he knew of the occurrence in connection with Dr. Moore's insurance. He stated that he did, but through conversation with the company's secretary. He said the matter was discussed between him and Mr. Converse "The company felt aggrieved," he continued, "at the loss thus put upon them, and we were disposed to compensate Mr. Converse." Dr. Daniel testified that he had done nothing wrong and had conferred with a lawyer, physician and divine who sustained his conduct.

In reply to Dr. Boggs, Col. Young said that he was acquainted generally with the proceedings in the Christian Observer, and said that a large number considered it good as regarded veracity. Among other things, including many ministers, he stated that its reputation was not good, and that many were prejudiced against it and did not approve it. He said that there was a lack of confidence in it, but could not say it was considered a reliable paper by those persons who he stated were in the minority. Col. Young stated that there was a difference of opinion in regard to the character of the Messrs. Converse. He said their general reputation was good, but in connection with the Christian Observer and ministers and clergymen it was not so good. Col. Young was compelled to say that as far as he knew the Rev. T. E. Converse stood higher than the Rev. R. B. Converse.

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